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# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1802.

NO. 522.

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hds.,  
Sugar in hds and bbls.,  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely  
assorted,

ALSO,

## A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseys,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicos,  
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,  
India Muslin and Table Cloths,  
Coloured threads and sowing filks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
August 17 Vendue Master.

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room:

Lisbon Wine in pipes,  
Port Wine in quarter casks,  
Run in barrels,  
Gin in ditto,  
Molasses in hogheads,  
French Brandy in bbls.,  
Sugar in barrels,  
Soap, Candle, and Chocolate in boxes,  
Window Glafs in ditto;  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and  
Souchong Teas in chests,  
Glafs Ware in lots,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Bale Corks,  
Together with a large quantity of  
DRY GOODS.

Among which are  
Chintzes and Calicos,  
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hse.,  
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Hand-  
kerchiefs;

Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,  
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton  
Checks and Stripes, white and printed  
India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,

A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a

number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,  
August 18. Auctioneer.

The subscriber returns his sin-  
cere thanks to the public for past favors  
and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale  
at his store in Prince-Street.  
Holland gin, French brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,  
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,  
Green Coffee, Teas,  
Loaf and brown sugars,  
Crockery ware, &c.

5/6, quantity of fresh  
Lisbon Lemons and Limes,  
Soft shelled almonds,  
Filberts, prongs, olives, capers,  
Tamarinds, fresh salad oil,  
Excellent New-York cheese,  
And salt-pepper bacon, direct from Smith-  
field.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 19. d  
JUST RECEIVED,  
A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,  
which will be disposed of by the box or  
barel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS,

## Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for rea-  
dy money, on SATURDAY the 28th  
day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,  
near the old Court-House, in Fairfax  
county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this  
land is of good quality, and produces good  
corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of  
a deed of trust from Edward Adams and  
Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt  
due from the said Edward Adams to Wil-  
liam Denale, amounting to £700, with  
interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILBY, Trustee.

July 23.

## SPRING GOODS.

### WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via  
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,  
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS  
for the season, which are now opening and  
will be sold low by the package or piece,  
and he is in daily expectation of receiving  
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,  
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

## 1,000 lbs. BEST CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by

R. B. JAMESON.

August 12.

## FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,  
Good New-York Chees, by the quantity,  
Almonds by the Frail,  
Jar Raisins,  
Spanish Segars,  
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,  
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,  
A variety of DRY GOODS, which  
he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes  
to sell off his present stock, it will be  
an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31.

## FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about  
15 years of age. She has got about  
13 years to serve, and has been accustomed  
to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

## A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to  
purchase or hire. A young man will be  
preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

## SPRING GOODS.

### JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

Have imported in the brig Union, capt.  
London Brown Stout,  
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quan-  
tity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low  
for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2.

## FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—  
London Brown Stout,  
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quan-  
tity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low  
for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2.

## JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale, at this office—The several  
ACTS OF CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the  
first session of the seventh Congress of the United  
States.—price 12½ cents.

## FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a  
Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt-  
cy founded upon the act of the Congress  
of the United States, passed on the 4th  
day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to  
establish an uniform system of bankrupt-  
cy throughout the United States," has  
been awarded and issued against Isaac  
M'Pherson, of the county of Prince Wil-  
liam, merchant and miller, and he being  
declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to  
surrender himself to the commissioners in  
the said commission named, or a major  
part of them, on the 10th and 11th days  
of August next, and on Friday, the 27th  
day of the same month, at the Eagle Ta-  
vern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock  
in the afternoon of each day, and make a  
full discovery and disclosure of his estate &  
effects; when and where his creditors are  
to come prepared to prove their debts, and  
at the last sitting to chuse assignees; &  
at the last sitting the said bankrupt is re-  
quired to finish his examination, and the  
creditors are to assent to or dissent from  
the allowance of his certificate. All per-  
sons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that  
have any of his effects, are not to pay or  
deliver the same but to whom the commis-  
sioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,  
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 26. d281

## Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the  
Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the  
2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock  
noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land  
in one or more lots; laying in the coun-  
ty of Fayette, state of Kentucky about  
30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort,  
20 miles south east of the Ohio River and  
adjacent to the public road between the  
two Main Rivers and several rising  
settlements. The soil generally good,  
well watered and timber of various descrip-  
tions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main  
Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navi-  
gable two to three hundred miles above the  
extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place  
as the above, another TRACT of LAND  
of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots,  
in the county of Fayette, state of Ken-  
tucky, nearly the same distance from Lex-  
ington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers,  
as the foregoing tract, and lies between  
the former and Main Lecking river, dis-  
tant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well wa-  
tered and timber of different kinds, and  
as the former tract, in the neighborhood  
of the settled parts of Kentucky, and op-  
posite a Jersey settlement. The grants  
by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and  
1788, and the title deeds are clear and in-  
disputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for  
behalf of creditors, they will be positively  
sold to the highest bidder, for approved  
notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson  
of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk  
of Woodford county; or Major John Lee  
near Frankfort will point out the lands.  
For further information and an accurate  
plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles  
Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New  
York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Vir-  
ginia.

July 30. d

## FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,  
70 tons Plaster,

50 hds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molasses,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 lbs. first quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & CO.

June 25.

## FOR LISBON.

THE 15th.

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master

will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on im-  
mediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York,

or Boston,

KOMEQ,

ALPHAEZ LORING, Master

APRIL 15.

JOHN G. LADD,

Who have received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, destined to

drawback,

Russia and Raven Duck, } per sale or

and India Cotton, } piece,

Few boxes men's fine Flats,

Men's neat Calico,

Women's and Misses' black and

colored Morocco, Shoes'

Fancy Kid,

Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,

Fontaine do. in casks,

Green Coffee in bags,

Sugar in hds. and bbls., Loaf do.

Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,

## FROM THE PALLADIUM.

Mr. Augustine Davis,

SIR,

The course which Duane, editor of the Aurora, has long followed; and my being persuaded that it is his design to support the present order of things at all hazards; that he chuses between truth and untruth, as his own purposes may be best accomplished, has induced me to write the following essay, which is sent for publication, if Mr. Duane shall say any thing in reply, I request that it may appear in your paper that I may see whether it be necessary for me to go any further.—

After the Aurora and its disciples have exhausted the whole artillery of invective and have shot the last arrow of deception, they adopt the word *Tory*, which is made to fit all cases, to suit all circumstances and characters, who do not exactly agree with them in their wild, disorganizing, demoralizing, and calumniating system.

The words *Tory* and *Toryism* being frequently applied to some of the most meritorious men in our country, it will be highly proper in itself, and satisfactory to the feelings of others, to give a short explanation.

During the revolutionary war, every man who did not agree with the revolutionary measures, was considered and called a *Tory*. This was well understood; and the meaning was never doubted nor questioned, until some time in the year 1798. About this time, Mr. Jefferson ~~proposed~~ to apply this term to several respectable gentlemen in Virginia, some of whom had acted in distinguished military and political situations during the war, and had terminated their revolutionary career with applause and glory. This produced complaint and explanations.

Mr. Jefferson extricated himself by an answer, which clearly shewed that he wished either to close the breach, or to avoid a quarrel. The affair terminated by a declaration, that he considered the word *Tory* to be applicable to them, because they countenanced and supported the measures of the government, as it was then administered by John Adams; that it was well known to bear that signification in England, from which country we had adopted it.

Since this period, a very great political revolution has happened in this country. Mr. Jefferson himself has become the President of the United States. He is supported in his administration, thro' thick and thin, by a great many persons, and by nobody more invariably than William Duane. This circumstance, according to Mr. Jefferson's own explanation, has thrown all of his supporters into the *Tory* scale, and has entitled all those who oppose or dislike him or his administration to the appellation of *Whigs* or *Patriots*. For example. The paper which was formerly Fenton's and is now Bronson's, was a *Tory* paper, because it advocated and supported the administration of John Adams, and now becomes a *whig* or *patriotic* paper because it opposes or condemns the administration of Thomas Jefferson. The Aurora was then a *whig* or *patriotic* paper, because it held the first rank of opposition against Mr. Adams, and it is now a *tory* paper, because it approves and supports Mr. Jefferson in every thing.—By this revolution, William Duane has become a most decided *Tory*. If Duane denies this construction, he sets himself in array against Mr. Jefferson, which it is believed is *more than he dare do*.

It is not believed that Duane had this construction in view when he introduced the words *Tory* and *Toryism* into the political vocabulary of the Aurora. Nor is it believed that he either reflects upon or recollects a thousand other things which are published in the Aurora. He appears like a man playing blind man's buff. He seizes upon the first thing that comes in his way—Right or wrong, true or false, it is published. When the fallacy is detected and exposed, instead of making an apology, Duane starts off, and publishes something else as bad, or worse.

Every body will believe that Duane intended the words *Tory* and *Toryism* to be taken in the most reproachful and degrading sense against all those who do not read and approve the disgusting columns of the Aurora. Hence they are applied with equal ignorance and impudence to individuals who have rendered personal, political, or pecuniary services in promoting and accomplishing the independence of this country; who were either in arms or gave assistance in arming and equipping others in the most perilous and important periods of the revolution.

It is well known that many of those who make the most noise about their re-

sentiments or patriotism, who use the words *Tory* and *Toryism* most reproachfully as to others; who gave all possible aid to the revolutionary measures; absolutely withdrew from, or avoided all situations of danger or expense during the invasion of 1781. Bad health, shattered constitutions, and various other excuses and subterfuges were urged as the motives for withdrawing to places of perfect security.

I do not wish to be urged into particulars upon a subject which may bring conspicuous persons into dispute; but as it is wiser to carry the war into the territory of an adversary, than to repel or oppose him at my own door, some plain and unpleasant things may perhaps be told hereafter upon this point. If this should be the case, some of the patrons of the Aurora will wish that Duane had remained in the East-Indies, or that he had found a passage to a climate still more hot.

For the present I shall content myself with a few plain questions. They are as follow.

Where were many of the modern fire-brand republicans during all of the summer of the year 1781? Were they with either of the American armies? Did they oppose the British army in Virginia? Were they with General Greene's army in North or South Carolina; or were they in the siege of York? Or rather, were they not in some secure retreat until the storm and danger were over?

What is it which at this time gives to these persons the exclusive preference to the political honors of the country? Let it not be answered that any of them were something, or did something, in the years 1776, 1777, or 1778. My questions relate to the year 1781, when the whole southern country, including a great portion of this State, was overrun by British armies.

I ask by what right or upon what construction they who avoided and escaped the dangers and hardships of the year 1781 by flight or evasion, form themselves into a party of calumniators, and appropriate to those whose services were so essential at that time, the odious term of *Toryism*? Nobody who reads the Aurora can suppose that the editor of that paper intends these terms according to the construction which Mr. Jefferson found it expedient to make in the year 1798, which is explained in the first part of this essay.

Will Duane or any one for him declare in what army or in what military service, or in what other capacity, he aided in the cause which secured the independence of this country? It has been repeatedly urged that he is an American. Is this an untruth? Or did he, *at the time which tried men's souls*, force himself by an evasion? If he is not an American, he may be excused for having rendered no service in the contest; but in this case he must *scandalize* to claim the birth-right. If he is an American and rendered no service, he should cease to pride about *his own patriotism*, or the *Toryism* of others, unless in the way which *Toryism* is defined by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's opinion is, that he who supports the administration is a *Tory*. Duane is therefore a *Tory*, and so are all those who are the *supporters*, or adherents of Jefferson's administration.

Concerning *Toryism*, Duane uses the following words:

"The ranks of *Toryism*, like the armies of Mahomet, are composed of profelytes from the abandoned of all sects, nations, and tribes. It requires no personal virtue—no private worth, no regard for the laws of morality or decorum. Every wretch who, finding the pursuits of debauchery and vice *deterred and discouraged* by republicans, is sure to meet with impunity and sympathy in the ranks of *Toryism*."

Mr. Duane seems to have had some particular character in view, with which he was intimately acquainted. With what impulsive ardor and animation he has expressed his sentiments—his whole soul seems to have been poured out in his words. To such associates as these, Duane is more than welcome. There is not a man of virtue, honor or honesty, in the whole community, who will envy him the society of such banditti.

TRUEMAN.

<sup>†</sup> The reader is requested to substitute for the words "deterred and discouraged," "countenanced and encouraged," and to recollect that Duane, according to Mr. Jefferson's definition, is a conspicuous character in the ranks of *Toryism*. He is then desired to ask whose character Duane had in view when he wrote the foregoing extract?

A moment's reflection will shew that Jefferson's *Tories* and Duane's *Republicans* are precisely the same characters.

## FROM THE PALLADIUM.

## MINTS FOR A NEW HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Addressed to the Democrats of this Country.

You can scarcely listen with patience to any excuse for the revolutionary Frenchmen, that they have concluded their race of liberty with the government of one man and be a *military despot*. You seem to forget that things there have come to their natural termination. To stir up the people, by acting on their hopes and fears, making them fear and hate the government in being, and defer the entire exercise of their own power, is the first step. It will soon be found that what they so much desire, by a little boldness and exertion, may be obtained. Forth rushes a mob, in consequence, bawling, no matter what, *liberty, bread, no taxes, no judiciary, no batiste, "blood, blood, hot reeking blood,"* as SHAKESPEARE says, "*to wash the poisonous pain that fouls our bosom.*"

This is the second step. The men who contrived the mob, of course take the lead in it. They choose a Committee of safety, who are to act for the people.—A tyranny is thus assumed, and placed in the fewest hands of any form in which it ever appears. It is too simple, & is too easy of access to new pretenders, to last long. A new mob is convened and appoints some additional members of the committee or dismisses some of them, as the manners of the popular passions direct. These passions are thus sovereign, and as they are now wanted they must be excited to fury. As soon as the old government is ~~down~~ the scramble will begin among the pretenders, to the power of the people; & in the first stages of revolution, men will be enrolled to defend liberty, and thus become *proto*-*rian guards, Janissaries, Marseilles cut-throats, no matter what you call them*, but in effect a military power to govern the State. This is the third step. Instead of stirring up the passions of the mass of the people, which by six months of mobbing, and plundering, and murder, will begin to shrink from the work, the desperadoes, who never tire in such work, being gathered together in the *patriotic guards*, will perceive that they hold the sovereign sway. They will call for the fruits of pillage and procription. The committee men will at first be confederates with the Generals of the *patriotic guards*, or rather they will be themselves generals. Oaths to live free or die, will multiply till the sky seems to grow hazy with perjury. All property will be declared sacred; All public funds and stocks of every kind will be boastfully pronounced, by a decree, under the safeguard of a national faith. At

the moment of losing its morals & property much will be said about the security and improvement of both. For soon, as in France, revolution will make paper money, or in some other form will promise to make the poor rich, and will certainly make the rich poor. The convention or new liberty assembly, will seem to govern, but will itself be governed by a cabal of its members; and as these will fall out among themselves, banishments and assassinations will multiply, till, at last the army is alone relied on as capable of giving stability to the reigning party, and of preventing the return of the ascendancy of those who will be called counter-revolutionists—monarchs enemies of Liberty, &c.

All the world will see, and the officers and soldiers of this army will see as soon as any people in it, that the power to set up, and to pull down, and to hold up after having set up is in the army. The most popular General becomes sole tyrant. He immediately sets himself to gain the other Generals, and to give such reward, and to hold out such hope to his troops, that they feel an interest in his government. They become his partners, and will indulge a pride in their own power and unrivaled distinction in the state. Thus the soldiers of liberty, the *patriotic guards*, the men who *swore to live free or die*, become, from the moment, and in act of swearing they actually were the artificers of their own arbitrary power, as they will think it, but in the effect of the subjection of the state to hopeless slavery under a military chief. This is the progress; lying newspapers breed discontents; these breed demagogues, as they were bred by them, these gather mobs, which are irregular armies; as they gain discipline, the General gains power and mounts the throne.

The revolutions, to which the power

of the General is subject, would afford occasion for many reflections. But having thus rapidly conducted the American Democrat from the beginning to the end of the revolutionary course, let us put it to his candor whether he is not too severe in blaming the Frenchmen for rejoicing in the end of their liberty labors. Within ten years all France has smoked in torment like another purgatory, and is it strange that the poor sufferers are glad at last to enjoy the cool air above ground, tho' they have to breathe in the dominions of Bonaparte.

Our Democrats, who have not yet been singed at this fire, think it very amusing to kindle it. Its heat, they are sure, would be *genial and refreshing!* Alas, they know not, and no experience but their own, and too late, will teach them, that it is the unquenchable fire!

## FROM THE FREDERICKTOWN HERALD.

To the printer of the Fredericktown Herald.

SIR,

I have just returned home from court after nine days absence, during which time you may be sure I heard a great deal of news, as I put up at a tavern, where many people from the different parts of the county as well as strangers stop at. Some of them were republicans and others democrats. They often talked about public men, and of their doings: But I was highly diverted when your paper appeared which contained my last letter, there was so much said about it at the court-house and at the tavern: some said how that a Lawyer wrote it, some a schoolmaster, some a doctor, and others went so far as to name many farmers in the country as the writer. Well thought I to myself, what would these people say, if they knew I wrote it! For some few got monstrous angry about it, because as how the letter said Mr. Jefferson kept company with bad men, and gave away the public money without a law or authority for it. One little chubby, curly man from the country got very warm, and said it was a lie, that Jefferson did not give Callender money. However, he was soon silenced when a paper was produced, in which Callender states how and in what manner Jefferson had given him the money. The laugh and scorn of the company soon turned upon this little champion, and he left the room; for one of the company had observed to him, that facts were stubborn things, and won't be beat out of countenance by the word *lie*, no matter who makes use of it. When he was gone, a very plain looking, grey-headed old man, who appeared like myself to be a farmer, said "he was very glad that he heard this dispute, for whenever these things were mentioned in his neighborhood over the mountain, some one would say it was a lie, and no one could contradict him, as none of us," says he, "take the newspapers; but now I am satisfied that Jefferson does make improper use of the public money by giving it to bad men." Indeed Mr. Printer, it gave me much pleasure to think, as how my letter was the means of satisfying the good old man, and I hope he will, as he said he would, tell all his neighbors about it. But, as I told you I had a great deal to write about one Gallatin, tho' I have much work to do on the farm, yet as I have made the promise I must be as good as my word; for I never break it, unless when I find that stories have been told to get my word from me. Well, as I was going to tell you, my neighbor said, that just after the war, this Gallatin, a Genevan, who like Callender was a very troublesome fellow, to his own country, and had to fly from it, because he was about rising insurrections, riots and troubles, as soon as he came here, began to find fault with every thing, General Washington, who was the President, did; that he became a land speculator, and very soon made a great fortune. He settled himself in the back parts of Pennsylvania, where the people very soon through his persuasion became riotous and really rose up against the government: by taking the public officers and tying them to trees in the woods without any thing to eat or drink, and setting their houses and barns on fire and burning them to ashes, and making their wives and children lay under the bare heavens without a rag to cover them but what they had on, and meeting in great numbers with arms for to kill and murder any body who should oppose them. Least you should think, said my neighbor, that I am telling a story, I'll prove what I say; so he pulled out a paper, in which was a piece figura-

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ed by Albert Gallatin, which stated that he, Gallatin, and every body in that part of the country had determined to starve the public officers to death, that they would have no dealings with them, that they would avoid them as mad dogs, and recommended it to every body in the country to do the same. This conduct of Gallatin appeared so cruel and shocking to me, that I begged him to give me a copy of the resolution to which Gallatin's name was published, that I might paste it up near the door in my house, so that every body might see it that came in. But, as your paper is seen and read by a great many people, I will write you down the words of this wicked resolution, which are these:

*Resolved*, That in future, we will consider such persons, who are officers, unworthy our friendship, and have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold from them every comfort of life, and upon all occasions treat them with contempt, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people of America to do the same towards them.

(Signed)

ALBERT GALLATIN.'

Desparate hard hearted wretch ! you, that was obliged to save yourself by running away from your own country, do you come here to stir up insurrections, and recommend the people of America to starve and murder their fellow-citizens ! wretch, that thou art, why had not the gallows its due long since ! are we not free citizens ? could not a man hold an office, under the government ? without having his house and property burnt, and himself barbarously treated, and hunted down like a dog ! "Be calm," said my neighbor, "and I'll tell you all about him. You recollect, said he, that you were drafted as a militia man to go over the Allegany mountain after this very same Gallatin and his party, you know what money it cost you, and what miseries your wife and family had concerning you, and how every body thought we should have a civil war among the people, that the father would kill his son, and the son kill his father and mother and all about their whiskey insurrection, which this very Gallatin helped to raise, and you know how it was the cause of some of our neighbors being taken by captain Nelson's light horse, and how he put a rope round their neck and drove them to Town like sheep by a butcher, and put them to jail for setting up whiskey poles : Well, you also know there was an army sent out to settle Gallatin's party, which cost not less than one million and a half of dollars, and now the people have to pay taxes to raise that very money." Is it possible, neighbor, to cost such a monstrous sum of money to quell that insurrection raised by Gallatin ? "It is a truth," said my neighbor "which none dare deny, and yet what is very extraordinary and will surprise you is this ; as soon as Jefferson was made President, he appointed this very Gallatin secretary of the Treasury of the United States ! Stop, said I to my neighbour, I don't understand what that means, what appointment is that of "Secretary of the Treasury ?" "Why," said my neighbour, "by this appointment Gallatin holds the keys of the morey[che]st, all the money we pay towards supporting the government of the United States, and all the money we pay away, goes through his hands, and every thing concerning money he has the direction of ; if he tells Jefferson that he wants five or six millions of dollars to put in his chest ; Jefferson recommends it to be taxed upon the people, or their brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Salt ; if he says you must pay Wm. Done 11,000 dollars, as profit for buying pens, ink, and paper, and for printing for Congress why Jefferson order it to be paid — Or if he says, you must have our salaries made larger, why Jefferson has it done ; and so on." Neighbour, I now understand what kind of office Jefferson gave this raiser of Insurrections, but do you think, said I, he knew this Gallatin was the same man who signed that savage resolution you gave me ? "Undoubtedly he did ; for, when Jefferson was Vice-President, this very same Gallatin was a member of Congress, lived in the same house, and they were very great friends indeed : Jefferson knew every thing about him, ay and he also knew, that Gallatin had said that they, meaning himself and riotous companions, could "stop the wheels of government," now, Jefferson never liked this govern-

ment much, under which we have lived so happily, and as if he meant to destroy it, he puts this Gallatin into the very office where he could do most harm. For, you know when a man's money matter gets out of order, he soon gets into trouble, gets to jail and is undone ! just so with the government, when your public Treasury is ruined by bad management, things get into confusion, civil wars, death and destruction follow, some mighty nabob becomes a king, and the people are made his slaves" — Here, my neighbour stopped speaking, and I saw a tear stand in his eyes ! well, said I to myself, this is a dreadful story indeed ; Jefferson knew that Gallatin had helped to raise the whiskey insurrection, which cost one million and a half of dollars to settle it, and that he had signed such a sinful resolution to starve the public officers to death ; how then can Jefferson ever shew his face again before the people, after making such a monstrous bad man Treasurer, and one of his private counsellors and companions ? a man who, had to fly from his own country because he was a mischief maker ! what could Jefferson say now himself, if the people were to meet & pass such a resolution as the one signed by Gallatin, and recommend it to all the people of America, not to have any dealings with the present public officers, not to sell them neither meat nor drink, nor let them have any of the comforts of life ? would he not have to say, "I deserve such treatment, I deserve all the contempt," which was recommended by Gallatin to be observed by the people of the United States against the old public officers, who held commissions under general Washington, I deserve that and more for appointing Gallatin Treasurer and my private Counsellor." Now Mr. Printer, dont you think the people, when they come to hear and read all these things about Jefferson, that they will dislike him as much as I begin to do ; for, if really does appear, that he makes choice of the very worst men for his comrades, and indeed it seems that all bad men flock round him : This puts me in mind of what my uncle used to say, "that birds of a feather flock together," which is a true saying ; for I always see hawks and owls and buzzards in company with each other.

A FARMER.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated the 13th instant.*

"This city was lately under an alarm at the appearance of a malignant fever, but I am happy in having it to say that the danger was at no time so great as report made it, and I am still more happy at being able to say that it has almost altogether subsided. My family have not moved, nor did I see danger to excite fear."

**JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.**  
We proceed in our attempt to shew what it really was, for which our worthy and well beloved President rewarded Calleender. The Citizen and National *Ægis* Mr. Jefferson's mouth pieces, assure us that it was "to encourage virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government and that the *ægis* merits applause rather than censure". They had had the temerity too to challenge us to shew that the charges for which Calleender was paid, were false. It is amply sufficient for every American to see what the charges consist of ; to exhibit them is to shew their falsehood. We have the charity for Mr. Blake and Mr. Cheetham to believe that neither of them had ever seen the "Prospect before us" when they threw the gauntlet of defiance ; for though they might have thought it a decent and fit and virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government, yet we suspect they would hardly have had the indiscretion to commit themselves by publishing that opinion so as to draw the subject into open discussion.

Without further remark we resume the subject ; and shall here select more of the bladders directed against General Washington.

"If Washington wanted to corrupt the American judge, he could not have taken a more decisive step than by the appointment of Jay." 34.

Washington attempt to corrupt ! Having charged him with being callous to the calamities of the American prisoners at Algiers, he adds—

"Under the old French system, when a person was from twenty years of age to 60, immured in the banlieue, there always existed some temptation to the deed, some object of avarice, of lust, of ambition, or of vengeance. An explanation of this kind cannot be advanced for the phlegm of Washington. His refusal must be resolved, therefore into that utter want of seeing which constitutes the key-stone of his character, and which has cost the lives of so many hundreds of families in the south western frontier." 39.

We beg the reader to re-peruse this passage. The man whose head has been covered with the benedictions of his fellow citizens from Georgia to Maine, and whose virtues have exhausted the language of eulogy, is here branded as one whose actions could not even plead the excuse of avarice, lust, ambition, or vengeance. And for this a grateful letter of compliment was addressed to the writer by Mr. Jefferson expressive of his high approbation—and even the miser parted with his beloved gold on this tempting occasion. But say his editors this *all* of Mr. Jefferson merits applause. Applaud it then ye who are base enough to do so—

"Adams and Washington have since been shaping a series of these paper-jobbers into Judges and Ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in a want of shame, these poltroons without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yell against the corruption of the French directory ; as if any corruption could be more venal, more notorious, more execrated than their own. For years together the Grand Lama of Federal adoration, the immaculate divinity of Mount Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their blackest measures. Citizens of Virginia ! when will ye begin to think?" 72.

Imagine to yourself, kind reader, the figure of a man, with apparent cordiality extending the right hand of friendship to another, for whom he professes the most unbounded esteem and respect—observe now on the other hand placed behind his back, hold out a bank bill to a "needy wretch" and urging him by signs to receive it, in reward for having invented the most infernal slander against him whose hand he clasps in seeming affection. If this figure is now distinctly before your eyes, you have a pretty just idea of what has actually taken place in real life.

"At a critical moment Mr. Washington interposed to break it up (i. e. the treaty with France.) Whether he acted by himself, alone or by Congress collectively, it must have been a perfidious despotism." 97.

"Setting aside its gross ingratitude & perfidy towards France, this proclamation (the neutrality) was in every point of view, and act of the most audacious usurpation and despotism."

We come now to Washington's death—with what emotions will the following passage be read ?

"The REPUBLICANS were extremely well satisfied with the demise of the general. They felt and feared his weight in the scale of aristocracy ; but they found it necessary to save appearances with the multitude, by presenting a profession of sorrow. It was a *real farce* to see the manner in which the citizens at large were treated ; in this instance, by both parties. *The second burial !* But it is impossible to proceed with gravity ; or to comprehend by what means Adams and Congress kept from laughing in each other's faces, when the latter put their unanimous resolution to recommend the delivery of *suitable orations, discourses and public prayers !*" 71.—Again, "Upon the 10th of December 1800, General Lee presented to Congress the plan of a Mausoleum to the memory of the Chief Magistrate." With regard to this mausoleum the man who shall vote one shilling for it, must not go the guilt of the robber and the house-breaker, without their personal temptation. A plain table may perhaps, be found expedient, as a sacrifice to popular ignorance and enthusiasm." 70.

Mr. George Jefferson now stands ready to attest to the fact, that for this the President paid him fifty dollars and the money was paid through him.

Will the reader once accompany us to the faddened groves of Mount Vernon. Behold this same Thomas Jefferson at the tomb of Washington ! See him approach the hallowed spot, surrounded by spectators !—he kneels before the sacred dust ! he weeps outright at the irreparable loss of this greatest, best, and most beloved of men !—lets shew his utterance !—he

claps his hands in token of pious resignation to the will of Heaven and retires in silence amidst the gloom of death, with sympathy he had beguiled by "by presenting this profession of sorrow."

We cannot better close this subject than with an extract from the mode of Washington's farewell address to his fellow citizens :

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they tend.—I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence ; and that after forty years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest."

Alas ! faint spirit ! no : forty years of life dedicated to the service of thy country could not shield the from remorseless calumny—Envy, sickening at thy fame ; foul bitter-eyed Envy squints balefully on thy memory and hires the mercenary bravo to plunge his dagger into thy bosom.

(To be Continued.)

(N. Y. E. Post.)

#### Alexandria Theatre.

#### TO-MORROW EVENING.

Will be performed

Shakespeare's TRAGEDY of

#### ROMEO and JULIET.

(The part of Romeo by Mr. COOPER.)

The evening's Entertainment to conclude with a Pantomimical Sketch, consisting of Song and Dance, under the direction of

Mr. Francis & Sulz, called

#### Harlequin Hurry Scurry,

#### The Clown in the Suds.

N. B. Tickets to be had at J. V. Thomas's Book-store, and at the office of the Theatre.

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7, precisely.

#### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst. an Apprentice boy, named WILLIAM WILLIAMS, about 19 years of age, by trade a plasterer, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short black hair, and a dark complexion. Had on when he went away, a nankeen round-about jacket and waistcoat, linen trousers, new black hat and new shoes.

Any person that will take up the said apprentice & secure him in any jailhall receive the above reward, and reasonable expences paid if brought home.

JAMES FLETCHER.

August 18. raw3w1

#### NOTICE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Little River Road Company, is called at the house of Mr. McCabie in Leesburg, on the fourth Wednesday in September next, being the 22d of the month, in pursuance of the second section of the law, requiring that the commissioners or any four of them, shall as soon as two hundred shares are subscribed, call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes, delivered in person or by proxy, one President, four Directors, one Treasurer and such other officers, as they shall think necessary for well ordering and conducting the affairs of the said company. The Commissioners having obtained the necessary number of shares, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of calling together the subscribers, in conformity to the law ; they recommend a personal attendance if practicable, as it may be necessary to pass some bye laws and regulations for conducting the Company's affairs ; where that is too inconvenient, it will be proper to appoint a proxy in writing at test by one witness at least.

W.M. HARTSHORNE,

JOHN T. RICKETTS,

ISRAEL LACEY,

BURR POWELL,

Commissioners.

raw4w

### COTTON PLANTATIONS, On the Sea Coast of Virginia.

THE subscriber, owing very much to the establishment of this kind introduced into our state, and being convinced that should the same succeed, a considerable source of industry and wealth would arise therefrom, offers to the consideration of any person or persons the following circumstances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the subscriber has conversed on this subject, that there could be no doubt of the success of such an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprising character, a field is here opened, by which, should success attend, a vast source of wealth may accrue. The more southern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits arising from the culture of cotton in the most eminent degree. When we consider how small a portion of our state from climate and situation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that should this small part which can alone possess the advantage become successful in the experiment, the result must be obvious to all.

Smith's Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a considerable part cleared.

The Island of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the most part cleared.

The soil on Smith's Island is finely productive, the climate so mild as to vegetate at all times, and support a great stock without any other food than the natural grass.

With respect to Smith's Island, some restrictions would be made concerning the stock, game, &c., the other would be let unconditionally. The advantages arising from fisheries at these places might be made very considerable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewise; but whether an object at this time, must be determined by those best acquainted.

Proposals may be addressed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Washington Craik, Esq. and shall be attended to. Having a considerable quantity of the Georgia Sea Island or Black Seed Cotton in my possession, any person who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the same—it was imported direct from the southward.

I cannot close my observations respecting this property, without remarking that it has long been subject to the depredations of evil minded persons. It has always been the desire, intention and orders of the subscriber, that the shipwrecked sailor receive on Smith's Island, every protection, comfort and assistance it is capable of affording; but the same disposition which will alleviate the distresses of the unfortunate, will punish the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.  
July 9. 1802. 12m

### NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers lately trading at Colchester, under the firm of Walter S. Belt, & Co. ceased by mutual consent upon the 12th day of September last. Such persons as may yet have claims against them are desired to exhibit the same to Walter Smith in George Town, for settlement; and those indebted to them, whose accounts yet remain unadjusted, are requested to settle the same with Walter S. Belt of Colchester, without delay.

WALTER SMITH,  
WALTER S. BELT.  
Colchester, July 27, 1802.

4/2,

The partnership of the subscribers under the firm of William S. Belt & Co. was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The claims existing against them will be settled by W. Smith in George Town when exhibited; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to William S. Belt of Loudoun.

WILLIAM S. BELT,  
WALTER SMITH,  
WALTER S. BELT.

Church Road, Loudoun County, Virg.

July 13th, 1802.

The business will be continued by Wm. S. Belt and Walter Smith, at the same place, and under the same firm.

July 27. 12m

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

### THE SUBSCRIBER.

Conveying a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

### THE FOLLOWING

### Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM

adjoining the Great Falls of Potowmack, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.—Also a FORCE, 100 feet, covered with timber, and a Coal and iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potowmack Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the river Potowmack; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by 120 feet.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paved in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

For particulars respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 12m

### THE

### Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends; returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to 100 miles per day.

### THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. 12m

### R. T. HOPE, & CO.

Have in hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2 and 2½ dozen,

Porter and Brown Stout in casks,

Black Paint-ground in oil in kegs of 26 pounds each,

Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,

An assortment of elegant Looking-Glasses,

Jappanned Ware,

Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffe Pots, Goblets, &c.

A large assortment of Earthen Ware, in crates,

Grenada Rum in hds. Brown Sugar in hds. and bbls.

Fine Salt in sacks,

An assortment of Hardware, consisting of

Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws,

&c. &c.

One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. 12m

### LOAF and LUMP SUGAR

for sale, by the barrel or smaller quantity

—Apply to

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

At the Counting House of

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

August 2. 2m

### FISHING LANDINGS

The subscriber offers to let for the next spring season, or for a term of three years, his three principal SHAD & HERRING LANDINGS at Warburton.

The Point or Warehouse landing (on which are two places for landing the nets on the flood and ebb tides) is not inferior to any landing on Potowmack, when properly filled, and there will be a commodious fish house on it before next season: the others at the mouth of Swan Creek, and at the Cliff the north of Piscataway Creek, will be let cheaper, and separately, if agreeable.

THOMAS DIGGS.

Warburton, July 19. 12m

Rags bought at this office.

### R. & J. GRAY.

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, their Book and Stationery Store, in King-street, between Royal and Fairfax Streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

The Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Beauclerk D'Orsay, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; Sir Leam, or a Tale of the XVIII Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin; Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regna Maria Roche; Vice of Lansdowne, a vol. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, a vol. in one by do. Spiritual Visit, a novel in a vol. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby; Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordant, by Dr. Moore; The Armenian, or Ghoul of Scir, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller; Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one; Adventures of Gentilis di Lucca, the Abbe, a romance by W. H. Ireland; the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke; Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Described, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin; Taylor's Farriery; Histories of Merit, Sandford and Merton; Constitutions of the United States, with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Julius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable modern Songs; American Songster; Parrot Medley; Water's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentleman and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's Columbian Oracle; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, &c. &c. Grammar or ad part, and Selection in Reading, in 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowin's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to the Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mai's, do. Clarke's Braimus; do. Carderi; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap. Books.

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,

Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,

Bell treacle, coffee,

Loaf and brown sugar,

Fifth quality of Spanish sugars,

Best English cheese,

Excellent soft steeled almonds,

Box and jar raisons fresh and nice,

Excellent prunes,

Anchovies of the last importation,

Olive of ditto,

Best salted oil,

Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,

Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,

Market, cane and work baskets,

Philadelphia cedar ware,

Glass ware of different kinds,

Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE.

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore, REPORYS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in 1801, court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law—price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls. Alonso, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis—price 3*1/2* cents.

BIBLE.—A few copies of Cary's new Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps—price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co.'s edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays,

July 16.

### JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale, Catalogia wine in hds. & quarter casks. Jamaica; Antigua; Grenada; St. Kitts; St. Vincent and Barbadoes—rum in hds. Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first qua-

lity,

Muscovado Sugar in hds.

550 Bbls. Soda do.

Hannan Molasses in hds.

Hannan white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bails,

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

Surfing of—

Mens' Cal in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do, in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeen, Baftas, Mamoody's Ger-

rah, Gezinaah, Callahs, Moharags, Gon-

ges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome

Dioroy.

ALTO.

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings

by the piece or bale, and two bales fine

Russia Osnaburg.

A complete assortment of Russia and New England Cordage, and one 8*1/2* inch Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small quan-

tity of Upper Leather.

June 23.

### JUST RECEIVED;

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in